Intense Turkic Archetypes in European Consciousness

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SUMMARY

I continue working on “Arbin Word Roots Epic.” In this section, through the concept of '**archetype**,' which **Carl Gustav Jung** attached great importance to, we will delve into the '**collective subconscious**' of European peoples. According to my perspective, there isn't really such a thing as the 'subconscious.' Humanity has a fundamental, coarse consciousness that he/she is well aware of his/her 'sub'consciousness. Anyway, let’s examine that basic truth. We will explore the Turkic essence of **Excalibur** and **King Arthur**… The first kings of Britain, Germanic and Scandinavian legends... The figure of the Wolf Mother... The Cross, the **Swastika**, and the **Hammer and Sickle**... **Santa Claus** and **Father Frost**... In parallel with genetic kinship, ancient Turkic culture and the Turkic language reside right at their core.

ARBIN WORD ROOTS EPIC – PART THREE

(Turkish words are red ones)

One of the illustrated pages of the book of Witch Begüm was starting with “First, there was the word”. Underneath the page, a sentence was written as follows: "They broke that word..." Picture was a sword emitting glints with a wolf's head on its hilt. Was that sword "Excalibur"? What did "They broke that word" mean?

Excalibur, the legendary sword of the legendary King Arthur: *"... from Welsh **Caledvwlch** probably a variant of the legendary Irish sword name **Caladbolg**.*

Caladbolg which might mean literally 'hard-belly', i.e. 'voracious.' For the first element, see callus; for the second, see belly." (1) Poor Western etymologists, they don't know Turkish. Besides, they must exert so much effort to hide what they don't know and invent things from thin air as much as they can. '**Kılıç** > **calad**' is sword in Turkish. It comes from the root '**kıl**' (cutting). It passed into Latin as '**gladius**.' In Finnish, it's '**kalpa**'. On the other hand, why would the roots mentioned in the OED explanation lead back to Turkish again, just like all roads lead to Rome? **Callus** < **kalın**; **belly** < **bel**; **hard** > **kartı**, **hartı**...

Norm Kisamov (an independent linguist and Turkologist living in America) is uncovering hidden traces and following them: *"English **Arthur** 'legendary king of Britons' ~ Türkic artur (v.) 'donate, present, gift', increase, grow, expand, excessive (i.e. exceed)' (v.). Etymology of the King Arthur's name has a long and wide trail with numerous offers that did not bother to suggest a Türkic etymology. The stubborn historical canvas also did not need to figure in. The Türkic has two forms that ascend to the stem art- (v.) 'increase, add, amplify' with semantics 'to grow', derivatives artur 'confer, present, gift, donate; entice, seduce' (v.) and arttur causative of art- 'increase, add, amplify'. Semantically, both forms can be used for a title-name (2). (…)*

In Türkic uncluttered by allusions and surmises, the name King Arthur is a direct rendition of Kengu Artur (Keng, kengeş > **congress** – my note) *'King Conferred (by Almighty)', "King Bestowed (by Almighty)", etc. In undisturbed Türkic, the title should be at the end: Artur-Kengu, but English successfully parted with most of the Türkic syntax, and Kengu Artur is a viable form for the 6th c. A couple of ethnological traits corroborate the Türkic etymology: **a Türkic King was a position elected for life to preside over a counsel of nobles, and King Arthur is depicted as a presiding King of the Round Table**. King Arthur is held*

*as buried under a kurgan (e.g. Bossiney mound, Wormelow Tump burial kurgan of King Arthur's son **Amr**, and more); his son Amr carries a Türkic name **amra**- 'love' (v.), Amran, Amraq, Amïraq 'loved' (adj.) (2).*

Yes, here a few more things should be added to Kisamov's secrets: Another son of King Arthur's is named '**Duran**.' It's a fully Turkic name in all its letters and meanings. In Turks, there are other names resembling Arthur, and they also come from the same root. **Artuk Bey**: a Seljuk commander and governor of Jerusalem (died 1091). In Turkish, '**art**' means: to increase, to remain, the remaining, back, mountain pass. In this sense, the name 'Artuk' and likewise 'Arthur' should mean also "that which remains from the lineage." Artur and Artun are rare Turkish names as well. Maxim Gorky's novel "**Artamonovs**" should also be related to this name. In Turkish, 'dır, tur' is a declarative suffix, similar to "are" in English. The suffixes 'tor, tör, tar, dar' in Turkish mean "one who does, maker," just like '**teur**' in English and French (amateur, animateur...). The suffixes 'er, ar' in Turkish are like '**er**' in English, indicating "one who does, maker" (swimmer, writer...)

According to Kisamov, the English word '**kill**' also comes from the Turkish root '**kıl**.' Turkish 'kıl' means: cut, (kill), make, do, be, etc. Turkish '**öl**, **öldür**' (die, kill) is also related to this. One more thing should be added: **Guilt**, **guilty**, **culpa**, **culpable** < **kıl** (kesilebilir: **cuttable**).

The Turkic Roots of the British Kings

The book of the dreadful Witch mentions another troublemaker: **Geoffrey of Monmouth...** "Our guy" says the Witch about him! Who is this man: *"Historia Regum Britanniae, completed c. 1138, contains the first narrative account of Arthur's life. This work is an imaginative and fanciful account of British kings*

*from the legendary **Trojan exile Brutus** to the 7th-century Welsh king Cadwallader… (3) (4).*

This person is saying dangerous things: English Kings are descendants of **Troy** (and Etruscan) lineage. This is another form of confession of these Turkic roots. One of Brutus' sons is named '**Kamber**'. This is a Turkic Arabic name, and the name of the **Cambria** region originates from him. Another individual from the royal lineage is named '**Gurgustius**,' which is also a common Turkish name, '**Korkut**'. Brutus comes from the lineage of the Trojan hero '**Aeneas**'. This also aligns with Turkic 'Eney' (Ç. Garaşarlı) and again Turkic Arabic names 'Enis', 'Enes'. "**Druids**" were mentioned earlier. According to Western sources, it means permanence and solidity, derived from the tree. **Durable**, **tree**... Turkish '**Dur**': to be permanent, stable. **Durable** < **durabilir**; **tree** < **terek**…

Odin and the Norse Mythological Wolves

In Turkish mythology, the wolf is sacred because a female wolf saved lineage of the tribe. The last representative of the lineage, a male child, is left in the steppe with his hands and feet cut off by the enemy. He is found and nursed by a female wolf. He joins her family and is raised: The legend of Wolf Mother (a matriarchal cult tale). As the child grows, he starts to have children from his wolf companions. The lineage grows and evolves once again, beginning to achieve victories against the enemy. There are those who combine this epic with the Epic of **Ergenekon**. A few last representatives who escape from the enemy take refuge in a small valley among steep mountains. There, the lineage grows, and the valley becomes insufficient for them. A wolf shows them the way out. They kindle fire and melt the iron mountain, allowing them to reach the outside world through this passage. This symbolizes the power of steel weapons and technology against enemies. Turkic '**erg**, **ergene**': mine, ore, iron.

Erg, **ergene** > **ferrum** > **iron**… **Tol**, **tolum**, **tolga**, **tel** (steel, tool, helmet, metal wire) > **steel**, **tool** (blank 'S' rule at the beginning).

In some other tribes as well there are the she-wolf, wolf brotherhood, and the sacred wolf figure. But not in every tribe. Certainly, this is not a coincidence; it indicates a certain lineage connection. Why is it the wolf and not the horse, bear, or leopard? Among the Turks, in certain clans and at specific times, the bear is also considered sacred; but generally, it's seen as an ordinary animal. The bear cannot attain the level of sanctity that the wolf has. The horse is highly regarded, but it's not as connected to kinship or sacredness as the wolf. Additionally, there is the eagle, sacred in certain Turkish clans. Turkic eagle depictions date back to centuries before the Common Era. The double-headed sacred eagle first appears among the Hittites. It exists in Byzantium. It's widespread among the Seljuk Turks (starting from AD 1100). The **Artuk** state even minted coins featuring the double-headed eagle symbol (13th century).

We see the sacred wolf and the wolf mother in the Etruscans and Rome: The legend of Romulus and Remus... Isn't it a coincidence that the Turks' mythical sacred homeland, the high, mountainous homeland of '**Ötüken**', emerges in the city of Rome as the hill of '**Vatican**'?

In Germanic - Scandinavian mythology, on both sides of the great deity Odin, two divine wolves that guarded him and his realm are portraid. *" ... '**Geri**' (meaning 'the greedy one') and '**Freki**' ('the ravenous one') constantly guarded Odin so that no one could do him harm. While Geri would sleep, Freki would control the situation, and vice versa, ensuring Odin and the entirety of Valhalla remained safe" (5)*. One is 'the greedy one,' the other is 'ravenous,' both terms meaning 'greedy'! What remarkable creativity! At least they could have said 'freaky'.

Mythology relies on half-truths and half-fabrications. Yet, the methods and pathways of fabrication also exhibit a clear cultural and genetic connection. Therefore, the fabricated parts also have some basis in truth. However, there should also be a limit to constantly making things up. Let's preserv the essence of mythological truth while fabricate. Here, the white wolf referred to as '**Geri**' (the white one) is Turkish for '**Kır Kurt**' (grey wolf). '**Kır**': white, gray, light gray... '**Kurt**': wolf. '**Freki**' (the black one) should either be the '**barak**' (dark-colored, heavily furred large dog) or directly '**böri**' (wolf, beast). '**Barak**' is also a sacred dog, it runs very fast because its mother is a bird. Turkish 'böri' has become '**bear**' in English. Additionally, '**börk**' (furry leather hat) has become '**beret**'. Moreover, it has transformed into '**furry**', '**furious**', '**brute**', and '**brutal**'." Turkish '**pars**, **bars**' is another beast (**leopard**). **Bars** > leo-**pard**; **böri**, **bars** > **bear**, **brutal**...

Let's return to the sword and '**Excalibur**.' Dozens of different swords are mentioned in numerous Old Turkic epics. Some can cut stone like Excalibur, which is embedded in stone. Those that, when struck against the ground, spring forth the water of immortality. Those that are fire by night and water by day... Those that come out of their sheaths on their own and converse with their owners, offering them advice. Those that extend to the length of a tree during battle... Those have souls, dying when defeated: You choose... Some heroes are born from stone with swords in their hands. In the Kazakh 'Parpariya Epic,' the hero has a sword named '**Ak Beren**' (Excalibur?), which means 'White Sword' (Serginbayev 2007). Similarly, in the Kazakh 'Alankay Batır Epic,' Alankay's sword 'Aksemser' comes out of its sheath on its own to warn Alankay of impending danger (Bayram 2004) (6). From this, we understand that the '**Ex**' in '**Excalibur**' could very well be Turkish '**Ak**,' meaning 'white.' The '**bur**' in '**ex**-

cali-**bur**’ should be ‘**ber**-en’. **Beren** > **bur** / **Beren**: strong, powerful, best quality steel / **Ak**-**kıl**-**beren** > excalibur.

So, who is '**Odin**'? He is the great deity of the Vikings and ancient Germanic tribes. It has origins in Old Turkic '**od**, **ot**' (fire). **Od** > **hot** are related. Its oldest form is the Sumerian sun god '**Utu**' (Shamash). Words like '**oda**' (room), '**atrium**,' '**hut**,' and '**otur**' (sit) are related to each other. **Odun** > **wood**. Many words carrying meanings such as fire, anger, rage, enmity, and hostility come from these roots in European languages, just as they do in Turkish. The sacred homeland of the ancient Turks and the Earth God '**Ötüken**' should also be considered in this context.

There is also a Sumerian God-King, the ancestor of '**Odin**': **Utna**-**Pishtim**. It's a Turkic name that means 'baked on fire.' A manifestation of the cult of the sun.

Main Cultivation Medium of Fabrication in Linguistics is the Indo-European Theory

Wikipedia comes up with nonsense about Ancient Germanic mythology like this: *“As the Germanic languages developed from Proto-Indo-European language, Germanic mythology is ultimately a development of Proto-Indo-European mythology. (…) A number of Germanic gods are mentioned in Old Norse literature and they are divided into the **Æsir** and the Vanir.*

*The chief god of the **Æsir** is Odin, a god associated with war, seiðr (witchcraft), and wisdom. He was probably worshipped primarily by kings and noblemen rather than the common people. Odin is the lord of **Asgard**, the abode of the gods, which includes the majestic hall **Valhalla**, where warriors who died a heroic death in battle (Einherjar) were admitted in order to prepare them to help Odin in the coming Ragnarök” (3).*

In the morning, the neighbor of **Nasrettin Hodja**, the Turkish humor hero from the Middle Ages, asks him, “Last night, a terrible noise came from your house. What was that?” In the face of this curiosity, Hodja reluctantly responds, “It wasn't anything important. My wife and I had a little argument. At that moment, my robe fell down the stairs.” The man is surprised, “Come on, can a robe make that kind of sound?” Hodja gets even angrier, “Well, my friend, I was inside it.” This thing called the Indo-European language family produces thud noises in every argument, but neither its owners admit to having Turkish within it nor do the neighbors ask.

They claim that ***Æsir*** pantheon's name is Indo-European, supposedly! This Indo-European exists without even splitting off, without emerging; it's the Turkic '**Oz**,' the spirit united with God. Its symbol is the Turkic '**Oz Tamga**' (Swastika), with a history of at least 20,000 years, evident from its prevalence among Native Americans in Central America. Turkic '**Öz**, **es**, **esen**, **esin**' means 'essence, wind, soul, well-being, inspiration'... **Oz** > **Esus** (Celtic) > **Jesus**...

*“**Æsir** is the plural of **áss**, **ǫ́ss** ‘god’ (…) “The word **Ásgarðr** is a compound formed from Old Norse: **āss** (god) and **garðr** (enclosure). Possible anglicisations include: Ásgarthr, Ásgard, Ásegard, Ásgardr, Asgardr, Ásgarth, Asgarth, Esageard, and Ásgardhr” (3).* So: **ass** < **oz**; **garðr** < **korur** (encloser, guard, saver).

Adolf Hitler wanted to choose a powerful symbol for his diabolical purposes. He knew that the Swastika (The alleged PIE root: '**esu**' - Turkish '**Oz**' – **Oz** stamp as above) was much older, more impactful, motivating, and much more frightening than the Christian cross. He didn't hide his sympathy for the Turks either. However, in the end, those who raised the red flag over the **Reichstag** were Turks fighting at the forefront of the Red Army: **Rakhimzhan Qoshqarbaev, Aleksei Kovalev, Abdulkhakim Ismailov**... The Hammer and Sickle cross was the new form of the Swastika and the classic cross. How much does Jung's theory fit into **Lenin**'s admiration and acceptance of this flag figure, given that he didn't take his own Turkic lineage into consideration? To me, it is clear that Jung's hypothesis has been confirmed.

Divine Giants... Jötunn < Yutan

There are also Ancient Germanic, Godly giants in Norse mythology. Let's see what it is: *"Giants (**Jötnar**) main article / **Jötunn** Giants (Jötnar) play a significant role in Germanic myth as preserved in Iceland, being just as important as the gods in myths of the cosmology and the creation and the end of the world. (...) In addition to Old Norse: jötnar, the beings are also commonly referred to as þursar, both terms having cognates in West Germanic; jötunn is probably derived from the verb '**to eat**', either referring to their strength, or possibly to cannibalism as a characteristic trait of giants (3).*

This super German mythological creature's root apparently also comes from '**to eat**'! Jotun, Jötnar, etc. come from this meaning... What is this? In Turkish, '**yut**' means 'swallow, eat, drink'... Latin '**edo**', Finnish '**syöda**, **juoda**', Altaic Turkish '**ida**, **edo**', another form '**yut**'. In Turkish mythology, there are a few equivalents: Tepegöz (one-top-eyed) and **Ubur** (glutton)> **vampire**, **obur** > **obese** / A complete overlap with its root and its suffix: **Yutan** > **Jotun**.

Other Germen and Norse Gods and Their Attributes

Balder / God of light, peace, rebirth, and justice. His wife: **Nanna**. Turkish '**balkı**': shine, bright... **Nanna** < **ana** (mother), **nine** (grandmother)

Buri / First god and father of **Borr**. Turkish '**bir**': one, first, unit

Dagr / God of daylight, son of Delling and Nott. **Doğ**, (doğar) (sun rise, sun shining) > **day**, **tag**

Delling / God of dawn and son of Dagr and Nott. **Doğ**: rise

Eir / God of healing. **İyi**: good, healthy; **iyileş** > heal

Freyja, **Frigg** / Goddess of fertility, health, love, beauty, magic, prophecy, war, battle, and death. Marriage and motherhood goddess. Freyja, Frigg < **ver**, **ber** (give, supply); **bereket** > fertility, abundance

Freyr / God of masculine power. His wife: **Gerd**. **Er**, **erlik**, **erkek** (man, virility) > **Freyr**; **Gerd** < **karı** (wife) (gerdek: bridal, nuptial)

Hel / Queen of the underworld realm in Norse mythology. **Öl**: die, **kıl**: cut, **kill**

Idunn / Goddess of youth. **Yiğit** > **youth**

Jord / Goddess of the earth. **Yurt**: motherland, country.

Nótt / Goddess of the night. **Gece**: notte, night

Saga / A goddess whose exact identity is not known, possibly another name for Frigg. / *“Saga is one of the prose narrative genres in Viking, German, and Icelandic literature of the Middle Ages. Broadly defined, the term "saga" encompasses all kinds of prose stories or historical narratives (saints' lives, translations from other languages, or non-religious stories).*

*The word '**saga**', derived from the Icelandic verb 'segja' meaning 'to tell', has the dictionary meanings of 'something told, something said'" (3).* Wow! We've reached the heart of the matter. So, what's going to happen to this Turkish roots? **Söyle** > **say** > **saga**; **sak** (mind, wisdom, wise) > **saga**, **sagacious**

Sjofn / Goddess of love. **Sev**: love

Thor / God of thunder, storms, and warfare. With the North Germanic pronunciation, **Thor** is known as **Donar**, **Donner**, **Dunor**, **Thunraz**, **Thunor** in the pronunciations of other Germanic peoples; a thunder god found in various Germanic mythologies. **Tar**: break, destroy; **Tuğrul**, **Ertuğrul** (Ancient Turkish ruler names) (**Arthur**?); **Tarkan** (Turkish legendary hero); **Turgenyev** (Russian Turk author); **tan**: dawn; **tansık**: miracle; **tını**: tone, sound; **tur**, **tor**, **tağ**, **dağ**: mountain; **tur**, **turgen**: **turn**, speedy, hurried…

Tyr / God of war and warriors. **Tar**: break, destroy; **Tarkan**: Old Turkish war hero

Vili / One of the three creator gods. **Bil**: know, feel; **bil** > **feel**

Aegir / Ruler of the sea. **Ak**, **akar**: flow

Elli / Personification of old age. **Ulu** > **old**, **eld**

Turkic Walhalla

Again from Kisamov: Walhalla (Valhalla) *"death-hall" (Hall of dead), ONorse kvelja "torment", MDu quelen "vex, tease, torment", OHG kuellan "suffer pain", Gmn. quälen "to torment, torture"; Hu. gyil, öl "kill"; Arm. kelem "I torture"; Pers. koflan "kill", **Sum**. **gil** "kill", gilal "butcher"; Mong. kilagu, Khalka χialu "edge, spike"; all "kill, death" unless noted otherwise. **All articulations in their own ways mimic the underlying Türkic phonetics**. A ligature wae- in Wae(l)*

etc. mimics -ö(l)-; Walhalla (Valhalla) "death-hall" (Hall of dead) is an allophone of the Türkic ***ölqalïq*** *"death-hall" (öl-qalïq) and A.-Sax. Waelheall "death-hall"; Arm. kelem is formed with a Türkic 1st pers. sing. suffix -em; Hu. gyil, öl "kill" has preserved both Oguric and Oguzic forms… (…) Distribution: the extent of Eurasian steppe with far western and far eastern appendages, across linguistic barriers, with a variety of sibling forms. A myopic "IE etymology" starts with a self-deprecation, piling on hypotheticals as a philological foundation… (2).*

Santa Claus

The concept of **Santa Claus** is traced back to **Saint Nicholas** of **Demre** (in Antalya of **Türkiye**). If Santa Claus, a winter, snow, and polar figure, is indeed from Demre, then the reindeer-powered vehicle is a perfect invention for frequent travel from this warm region to the cold regions of the north. Why the intense pressure to create a hero of cold countries from a warm region of retired vacationers? Yet, the original version already exists in Turkish, Kyrgyz, and Kazakh cultures as '**Ayaz Ata**'. The Russians also have a similar figure: **Ded Moroz**. Their tasks are the same, but the fees they receive is very different. Santa Claus works for a very high salary. Unfair competition. According to mythology, St. Nicholas was bringing presents to poor girls so they wouldn't be

prostitutes! (3). It appears that St. Nicholas or St. Claus hasn't been doing his job well for a long time. In Turkish, '**Ayas**, **ayaz**' means moon cold, moonlight cold, which refers to cold. **Ayas** > **ice**... They attributed even the legend of **Hyperborea** to Ancient Greece! Ancient Greece heard it from Turkic tribes. Where is Greece, where is the North Pole! Even the word '**bora**' > borea is 100 percent Turkish. It originates from the root '**bur**'. A kind of tornado, swirling storm, snow, blizzard.

Jung and the Concept of the Archetype

So what should we say about Jung's archetypes. Here is a portion of it above. Delving further would lead us into endless adventures. Perhaps another time. However, we can look at the etymology of the thing called 'arche-type.' Turkish '**arka**': back, behind, past, past generation... **Arka** > **arche**, **archaic**... **Tapga**, **tamga**: stamp, mark, marker, stigma, etc. **Tapga**, **tamga** > **stamp**, **type** (blank 'S' rule at the beginning). It's hard not to see, but it's made so easy.

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